Investigations of the Coalinga Archaeological Research Group 1988 to 1994

compiled and edited by:

John Betts
and
Daniel G. Foster

Confidential materials not included in this copy of the report, for posting on the web site. (No site records or location maps) DF

CDF Archaeological Reports
Number 29

July 2001

Note: Although most reports in the ***CDF Archaeological Reports*** series are produced for a wide audience and intended to be read by members of the general public, this one is not. Report Number 29 contains site records, maps, and other information that disclose the specific locations of many archaeological sites. This information is needed by CDF and other agency staff during preparation and review of projects within the vicinity of Coalinga. This report contains confidential site location information that is not intended for public distribution. The volume was compiled by CDF to organize previously scattered COALARG information into one volume and make it available to agency project managers and researchers that may need access to it.

Investigations of the Coalinga Archaeological Research Group 1988 to 1994

compiled and edited by:

John Betts
and
Daniel G. Foster

July, 2001

CDF Archaeological Reports Number 29

Published by:

State of California
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Archaeology Office
P. O. Box 944246
Sacramento, CA 94244-2460
(916) 653-0839

Gray Davis
Governor
State of California

Mary D. Nichols
Secretary for Resources
The Resources Agency

Andrea E. Tuttle, Director
California Department of Forestry
and Fire Protection

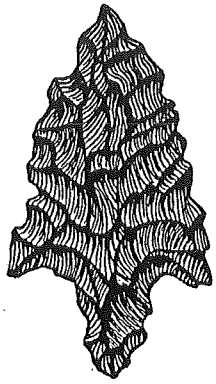
Investigations of the
Coalinga Archaeological Research Group
1988 to 1994

John Betts
and
Daniel G. Foster

CDF Archaeological Reports
Number 29
July 2001

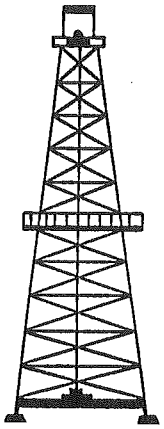
INVESTIGATIONS
OF THE
COALINGA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP

1988 TO 1994



COALARG

COALINGA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP



First page of book

Compiled and Edited by:

John Betts
and
Daniel G. Foster

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Archaeology Office

July 2001

TABLE OF CONTENTS

* Previously published in ROCK ART PAPERS, VOLUME 7, San Diego Museum Papers No. 26.

** Previously published in ROCK ART PAPERS, VOLUME 11, San Diego Museum Papers No. 31.

INTRODUCTION

The Coalinga Archaeological Research Group (COALARG) was formed in order to promote the identification, study, and protection of archaeological resources in the vicinity of Coalinga, California, a small town in western Fresno County. In 1987 the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) conducted a series of projects that necessitated archaeological investigations in this region. An active controlled burn program was being carried out through the implementation of several Vegetation Management Projects (VMPs). As a result of these investigations, it became apparent that very few archaeological surveys had been conducted in this area and that not many archaeological sites had been formally recorded. It was also recognized that these resources were exposed to adverse impacts as a result of fire suppression and control operations. During one of these projects, inadvertent impacts at the Corral Site (CA-FRE-1346) in Los Gatos Creek Canyon led to a test excavation sponsored by CDF. This excavation brought together a diverse group of individuals with an interest in the archaeology of the area including agency personnel, landowners, professional archaeologists, and avocational archaeologists. In order to take advantage of the interest generated by the Corral Site excavation, it was decided to form an organization to encourage an appreciation for the archaeological resources of the area, to facilitate the scientific study of these resources, and to promote a site conservation ethic among area landowners. With the support and cooperation of these landowners, large areas of archaeologically unexplored territory were made available for survey, private artifact collections were revealed, and a variety of research possibilities were unveiled (Jenkins 1989). In July 1989, some of the principal participants in these early projects met to discuss the formation and objectives of this new organization. Some of the topics addressed included a statement of goals and policy, the group name, a determination of the study area, the compilation of a membership list, the election of officers, site recording goals, the establishment of a collection policy, the documentation of existing collections, and the location of an appropriate curation facility for these collections. From the standpoint of CDF, one of the goals of COALARG was to develop a pilot project to test the feasibility of conducting pre-fire archaeological inventory work stemming from the controlled burn program and evaluate the effectiveness of this approach.

The naming of the new organization was strongly influenced by other developments in the archaeological community of the region. The early CDF projects undertaken in the Coalinga region were initially grouped under the heading "Coalinga Archaeological Research Project" (CARP). This acronym was employed in the designation of sites recorded as a result of these projects. In 1988 the Tulare Lake Archaeological Research Group (TULARG) was formed by William Wallace and Francis Riddell. This organization consisted of a diverse group of individuals, including many prominent California

archaeologists, with an interest in studying the Tulare Lake Basin, one of California's most important and neglected archaeological regions. With the encouragement and support of TULARG, a group of Fresno County Archaeological Society members formed a similar group in 1989 for the central San Joaquin Valley region under the heading of the Fresno County Archaeological Research Group (FRESNARG). In order to develop an affiliation and a close working relationship with TULARG and FRESNARG, it was decided to adopt the "archaeological research group" (ARG) designation for CARP and so "Coalinga Archaeological Research Group" (COALARG) was selected as the name for the new organization in the Coalinga area. Columns devoted to COALARG occasionally appeared in the *TULARG Report* newsletter and provide a source of information on these activities (Foster 1992, 1994; Jenkins 1989).

At the inception of COALARG, the principal objectives of the organization were formulated. These objectives were oriented toward the identification, recording, and protection of the abundant archaeological resources found in the area. Additional goals included site distribution analysis studies and public outreach with the hope of imparting an archaeological site conservation ethic among area landowners (Jenkins 1989). Five major goals were outlined in the initial COALARG newsletter (See Appendix 1) and are listed as follows:

1. To identify and map all archaeological sites within the specified study area to facilitate site protection measures during land management activities.

2. To develop an archaeological data base for the study area through the formal documentation of archaeological sites and private archaeological collections.

3. To provide a welcome environment for archaeological research.

4. To provide information to the residents of Coalinga and the archaeological community through a newsletter, public presentations, professional reports, and interpretive displays.

5. To involve the public in these efforts.

The COALARG study area was initially focused on western Fresno County in the foothills of the eastern slope of the Diablo Range surrounding the community of Coalinga. The Southern Diablo Range and the western San Joaquin Valley was recognized as a region that had been neglected by archaeologists, with very few surface surveys or excavations reported. This portion of California is a relatively remote area removed from large population centers and has not experienced a great deal of residential or commercial development that would prompt archaeological investigations. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is one of the only large agencies that has conducted archaeological surveys in this region. The

boundaries of the COALARG study area were defined as extending from the crest of the Diablo Range on the west to Interstate 5 on the east, and from Little Panoche Road on the north to the Kern County line on the south. Investigations were eventually extended, however, to include sites in Monterey, Kings, and Kern Counties. COALARG activities included investigations on the following USGS 7.5′ Quadrangle maps: Alcalde Hills, Avenal, Ciervo Mountain, Coalinga, Curry Mountain, Domengine Ranch, Garza Peak, Joaquin Rocks, Kreyenhagen Hills, Priest Valley, Pyramid Hills, San Benito Mountain, Santa Rita Peak, Sherman Peak, Tent Hills, The Dark Hole.

The individuals responsible for the initial formation of COALARG included CDF Archaeology Program Manager Dan Foster, CDF Archaeologist Richard Jenkins, CDF Battalion Chief Bill Johnson, and Coalinga resident Louis Deford. Active participants in early COALARG projects included Herman Akers, Barbara Baker, John Betts, Carlos Farré, Franklin Fenenga, Phil Hines, Linda Hylkema, Jack James, Don McGeein, Max Meadows, Francis Riddell, Jarrod Smith, Edith Wallace, and William Wallace. COALARG grew to approximately 45 members including David Abrams, Steve Addington, Kenneth and Virginia Birdwell, Gary Breschini, Richard Burns, Forest and Helen Clingan, Roger Croff, Albert Elsasser, Dolores Erisman, Willis Gortner, Dick Hewitson, Bill Howell, LaVonna James, Jaimie Jiminez, Thomas Layton, Bob Mark, Evelyn Newman, Robert Orlins, Jack Ringer, Lee Scazighini, Susan Simpson, Maurice Sloper, Jim West, J. Charles Whatford, Dave Wood, and Jim Woodward. This membership represented a broad cross section of local residents, ranchers, and landowners, as well as professional and avocational archaeologists.

COALARG attempted to conduct at least one major research project each year. A variety of archaeological investigations were conducted within the study area including several surveys. A project that was instrumental in the initial formation of COALARG was the test excavation of the Corral Site (CA-FRE-1346) in 1988. During this excavation several local residents visited the site and offered information regarding additional sites in the vicinity or artifacts they had seen or collected. Connections were established with additional local landowners and archaeological enthusiasts who possessed considerable firsthand knowledge of the area. Through these contacts, access was obtained to private lands which would have otherwise been inaccessible. Several productive expeditions were undertaken to remote areas rarely visited by archaeologists. A COALARG field trip in January 1989 resulted in the recording of several newly discovered sites and a survey of the Joaquin Rocks vicinity in an attempt to relocate site CA-FRE-83. During a January 1990 field trip, COALARG objectives were reviewed, the Akers collection was examined and photographed, and Martha Akers was interviewed regarding her late husband's collection. This collection contained one of the largest and most impressive assemblages of artifacts ever seen in this region (Foster 1992:4). In the summer of 1991, a tour was organized by CDF to introduce staff members of the Cultural Resource Facility at California State

University, Bakersfield (CSUB), to some of the more significant sites that had been investigated by COALARG. The purpose for this field trip was to encourage interest in these sites with the hope that CSUB would develop a research program in this area. It was also hoped that local archaeologists might take the lead in keeping COALARG active.

An important component in the initial formation of COALARG was the archaeological investigations conducted by CDF for VMPs. An active controlled burn program was being implemented by CDF in western Fresno County. Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), CDF is required to consider the effects of impacts on archaeological and historical resources. Compliance with CEQA regulations is achieved through the protection of archaeological sites by a variety of policies and procedures (Foster, ed. 1992, 1994). CDF Battalion Chief Bill Johnson, one of the founders of COALARG, was concerned that many of the sites in this region were threatened from damage caused by heavy equipment during wildland fire suppression activities (Foster 1992). At the inception of each of these VMPs, a record search was carried out at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory at CSUB. In general, these record searches indicated that very little archaeological work had been done in this region. During June 1987, field surveys were conducted by CDF personnel for two VMPs in the Los Gatos Creek Canyon area. Protection measures were stipulated for three previously identified sites prior to project implementation. In February 1989, a field inspection was conducted by CDF personnel for the Joaquin Ridge VMP and the Bear Canyon VMP. Three archaeological sites were identified during this inspection including the Apple Tree Site (CA-FRE-2521/H), the Confluence Site (CA-FRE-2522/H), and a temporary camp on Juniper Ridge south of the project area. In July 1989, a field inspection was conducted for the Roach VMP which resulted in the discovery of two prehistoric sites and one additional site identified by the landowner. These new sites included CA-FRE-2519, CA-FRE-2523, and CA-FRE-2524/H. Site protection measures were stipulated for all of these sites prior to project implementation. The general lack of archaeological research in this region and the obligation to protect cultural resources during project operations on the part of CDF provided an important motivation for the formation of COALARG.

One result of the COALARG investigations was to demonstrate that the Coalinga region contained an abundant and diverse array of prehistoric resources. Archaeological site types encountered included villages, temporary camps, lithic workshops, quarries, milling stations, rockshelters, and rock art sites. Approximately 100 archaeological sites were identified as a result of COALARG activities. Some of these sites represented highly significant discoveries. For example, the Deford Site (CA-FRE-2549/H) located in Jacalitos Creek Canyon, consists of an enormous lithic scatter, chert quarry, and occupation site of probable early archaic age.

The nearby streambed contains a deposit of large cobbles of high-quality chert and jasper. It has been suggested (Wallace 1998) that a likely source for the lithic materials used to manufacture fluted points, crescents, and "humpies" found near Tulare Lake, may have been in the Coalinga area. In fact, during one COALARG field trip a site was identified in Jacilitos Canyon that contained a number of elongated blade-flakes that were thought to be possible fluting flakes from these early projectile points (See COALARG No. 97). Several additional archaic-period sites were identified in the COALARG study area that contained large, robust projectile points with a long contracting stem. This distinctive point type was dubbed "Jacalitos Stemmed" (Foster 1992).

The primary objective of COALARG was to identify and map all archaeological sites within the study area so that protection measures could be implemented during any land management activities. This objective was accomplished through the compilation of an archaeological site inventory. Data was gathered on all known sites within the study area through record searches for specific projects, and through consultation with landowners, local residents, and the Bureau of Land Management. Additional sites were identified through systematic archaeological surveys. Each site was assigned a sequential COALARG number and plotted on a set of USGS 7.5′ Quadrangle maps. These maps were duplicated and distributed to the appropriate administrative units within CDF for future reference. Site protection measures were developed and implemented for sites within any project areas under the jurisdiction of CDF prior to operations.

The second objective of COALARG was to formally document archaeological sites and private collections in order to develop an archaeological data base. Twenty sites were documented through the preparation of complete Archaeological Site Records. Information on an additional forty-five sites consisted of map plots, locational data, and brief site descriptions. Some previously recorded sites in the region were also examined during COALARG investigations. Supplemental observations and information was compiled on some of these sites as well. All of this information, whether complete site records, supplemental records, or basic map plots, was submitted to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center of the California Historic Resource Information System at CSUB for inclusion in the statewide data system.

All of the site records produced as a result of COALARG activities are included in this volume as Appendix 2. In addition to these site records is a set of Site Location Forms. When complete site records were not prepared, an attempt has been made to systematically document the information on individual sites through the preparation of these Site Location Forms. This brief form was developed specifically for this volume in order to capture the limited information that is currently available on these sites. The current archaeological site recording format that is specified

by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) had not yet been fully developed when COALARG investigations were being carried out, and in most cases the information necessary to complete these forms was not gathered. These Site Location Forms will hopefully provide a useful document for the future investigation and complete recording of these sites. These forms are attached to the end of this volume as Appendix 3. A Site Inventory summarizing all of the information currently available on COALARG sites has also been prepared as part of this volume.

Private archaeological collections were also examined and documented when possible. As a result of outreach efforts by COALARG members, several private collections from sites in the region were acquired and cataloged. In February 1992, these collections were formally donated to the Baker Museum for permanent curation and display. Since many of these sites had not been assigned official State of California Trinomials, all of these artifacts were cataloged under the COALARG site numbers. Anyone wishing to examine these materials may do so by contacting the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California.

The goal of developing an environment conducive to archaeological research was pursued through the outreach efforts carried out by COALARG members. These efforts were highly successful in making connections with local landowners and archaeological enthusiasts who possessed considerable firsthand knowledge of the area who were then willing to come forward and share their knowledge of the tremendously rich archaeological resources in the region. Through these contacts, access was obtained to private lands which would have otherwise been inaccessible for archaeological research. CDF played a pivotal role in fostering these relationships by serving as a valuable conduit to these local landowners.

Another important goal of COALARG was to promote an awareness of archaeology in the local community. Articles appeared in local newspapers on several occasions describing COALARG activities. In March 1990, Dan Foster presented a lecture on COALARG research to the Fresno County Archaeological Society. A COALARG newsletter was inaugurated in February 1990 that presented articles on a broad assortment of topics. This newsletter was distributed to approximately 65 individuals and organizations with an interest in the results of COALARG investigations. Unfortunately, the time and effort that went into the assembly and production of this newsletter could not be sustained. A copy of the newsletter is attached to this volume as Appendix 1.

One of the goals of COALARG was to provide information to the professional archaeological community through presentations and reports. Presentations on COALARG activities were given at several professional gatherings including the Society For California archaeology annual meetings and the San Diego Museum of Man rock art conferences. Columns devoted to COALARG occasionally appeared

in the *TULARG Report*, the newsletter of the Tulare Lake Archaeological Research Group. These presentations were very successful in heightening the awareness of the rich archaeological resources of the Coalinga region. In the course of preparing these presentations, an extensive correspondence was established with numerous professional archaeologists and rock art scholars throughout California. These communications provided valuable input and feedback on COALARG research projects. Some of the scholars represented in this correspondence include Brian Dillon, Albert Elsasser, Mary Gorden, Clement Meighan, Michael Moratto, and Breck Parkman.

The results of COALARG investigations were incorporated into a series of research papers and reports that have been compiled for this volume. Two of these papers have been previously published and three reports are presented here for the first time. The two previously published papers were presented at San Diego Museum of Man rock art conferences. The first of these papers, *Rock Art in the Coalinga Backcountry*, was presented at *Rock Art '88* and subsequently published by the San Diego Museum of Man in their *Rock Art Papers* series (Foster, Jenkins, and Betts, 1990). In this paper, seven rock art sites were examined, described, and analyzed. Hypotheses were presented regarding their possible origin and development. As part of this project, five of these rock art sites were formally recorded and submitted to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center.

One highly unfortunate investigation carried out by COALARG was the documentation of the destruction of the Cupule Point Site (CA-FRE-2109). This complex prehistoric site contained a group of 33 sandstone boulders decorated with cupule petroglyphs. On December 6, 1989, CDF Battalion Chief Bill Johnson observed that many of the cupule boulders at the site had recently been removed. This incident was investigated by the Fresno County Sheriff's Department with the assistance of the CDF Archaeology Office. Fourteen of the boulders were subsequently discovered at a housing development in the town of Coalinga. The significance of the site was established and recommendations for penalties and rehabilitation were developed. A Coalinga resident was fined and ordered to restore the damaged area after pleading guilty to this crime. The report on this incident by Dan Foster is presented in this volume for the first time.

One of the projects that was instrumental in the original formation of COALARG was the excavation at the Corral Site (CA-FRE-1346). A limited test excavation sponsored by CDF was carried out over a three day period in May 1988. The primary goal of this project was to mitigate inadvertent impacts resulting from the construction of a fire control line across the site in preparation for a controlled burn. CDF authorized limited funds to conduct test excavations in the vicinity where the fire line crossed over the site. A research design was developed that addressed basic questions such as site

age, function, tribal affiliation, and significance. A total of three test units were excavated that produced a wide range of cultural materials including flake stone artifacts and debitage, ground stone artifact fragments, shell and bone artifacts, numerous faunal remains, large quantities of fire-affected rock, and two hearth features. Five radiocarbon samples returned a series of dates ranging from 400 ± 40 B.P. to 1060 ± 70 B.P. This study resulted in the determination that the impacts to the site were relatively minor as they were restricted to the surface. Subsurface components of the site were found to be intact and contain a wealth of information concerning the Late Period inhabitants of the western San Joaquin Valley and southern Diablo Range. The report on this project by Richard Jenkins was presented in 1992 at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting in Pasadena, California, and is published here for the first time.

Another goal of COALARG was to examine and document private collections from the region. A description and analysis of one private collection was prepared by COALARG member Linda Hylkema. Charlie Akers, a rancher in the Los Gatos Creek Canyon area, amassed a large collection of prehistoric artifacts over the years. Interviews by COALARG members with Mr. Akers, his widow Martha Akers, and Miguel Nunez, who came into the possession of the collection, were conducted in an attempt to gain some provenance information for this collection. Although specific locations could not be established, the collection is known to have come from the region on the western fringe of the San Joaquin Valley and the eastern hills of the Diablo Range. This large and varied collection is one of the most extensive known for this region. It contains well over 200 projectile points in a variety of styles, many large unshaped mortars and shaped pestles, beads in several forms and materials, steatite vessels and arrow shaft straighteners, charmstones, and other unusual artifacts that appear to represent several time periods. Although the lack of specific provenance information for this collection is unfortunate, it does provide a valuable indication of the occurrence of a broad diversity of artifact types for this region. The report on this collection is presented for the first time in this volume.

The final published contribution of COALARG was the paper, *Swallow Rock (CA-FRE-2485): An Outstanding Petroglyph Site In the Southern Diablo Range, Fresno County, California*. This paper was presented at *Rock Art '92* and subsequently published by the San Diego Museum of Man in their *Rock Art Papers* series (Foster and Betts 1994). A presentation on this site was also given at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting at Asilomar in April 1993. Swallow Rock is a large rock outcrop containing a diverse assortment of prehistoric petroglyphs including pecked abstract curvilinear figures, grooved ovals, cup-and-ring motifs, deeply incised lines, scratched lines, extensively pecked areas, and cupules. Seven distinct styles were recognized, some of which are superimposed on one another, providing an opportunity for stylistic

comparisons, relative dating, and interpretations regarding associations with North Coast and Central Sierra style areas.

The final goal of COALARG was to involve the public in these archaeological investigations. The accomplishment of this goal can best be seen in the number of local individuals who became members of COALARG and who actively participated in COALARG projects. Some of the most significant accomplishments of COALARG were the direct result of contributions made by Louis Deford. Born in Coalinga in 1922, Louis was a retired oil field worker and professional photographer who possessed a wealth of knowledge on the geology, archaeology and history of the region (Johnson 1994). He was a founding member, president, and record-keeper for COALARG (Foster 1994). He was also a member of the Coalinga Rockhounds Association, the local historical society, and TULARG. Louis reported on the occurrence of shark teeth and other fossil remains in the Kettleman Hills (Deford 1992a) and on an extraordinary scoop-shaped stone artifact in his collection (1992b). An interesting notched steatite artifact in his collection has also been described (Wallace 1994). Louis possessed an exceptional understanding of the geography of the Coalinga region enabling him to accurately plot the locations of archaeological sites on topographic maps that he had visited over the years. These map plots and his site descriptions provided the basic data source guiding COALARG investigations. He also provided the names for many of these sites. His collection of artifacts was presented to the Baker Museum in 1992. Louis was a generous and kindhearted person with a sincere interest and concern for the archaeology of the Coalinga region. His participation in COALARG helped to preserve some of his extensive firsthand knowledge of this region to the benefit of archaeological research in California. Louis Deford passed away on January 27, 1994, after a brief illness.

This volume represents an effort on the part of CDF to assemble all of the results of COALARG investigations in one convenient source to facilitate future research in this region. Bill Johnson and Louis Deford were two of the principal motivating forces in COALARG. The transfer of Bill to the Shaver Lake Ranger District in 1992 resulted in a temporary curtailment of COALARG activities (Foster 1992). With the passing of Louis Deford in 1994, the COALARG organization was effectively brought to an end. In the six years of its existence COALARG made a substantial contribution to California archaeology, documenting nearly 100 prehistoric archaeological sites, conducting test excavations at the Corral Site, facilitating the transfer of private collections to the Baker Museum, providing a variety of public outreach presentations, and bringing attention to the wealth of archaeological resources in this region (Foster 1994). Although COALARG no longer exists as an organization, the various documents assembled here serve as an example of the valuable archaeological contributions that can be achieved when a diverse group of individuals work together towards a common purpose.

REFERENCES

Deford, Lou
1992a Fossil Shark Teeth in the Tulare Lake Region. *TULARG Report* 5(10):2.

1992b Another Scoop-Shaped Artifact. *TULARG Report* 5(11):2.

Foster, Daniel
1992 COALARG Update. *TULARG Report* 5(4):4.

1994 Louis Deford and COALARG. *TULARG Report* 7(5):2.

Foster, Daniel G. (editor)
1992 *The Environmental Review Process Mandated By CEQA: A Summary of the Requirements for Evaluating Impacts to Archeological Resources*. CDF Archeological Reports Number 7, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Sacramento.

1994 *Archaeological Information Manual for CDF Prescribed Burn Managers*. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Sacramento.

Foster, Daniel G., and John Betts
1994 Swallow Rock (CA-FRE-2485): An Outstanding Petroglyph Site in the Southern Diablo Range, Fresno County, California. In *Rock Art Papers*, vol. 11, edited by Ken Hedges, pp. 27-40. San Diego Museum Papers No. 31, San Diego.

Foster, Daniel G., Richard C. Jenkins, and John Betts
1990 Rock Art in the Coalinga Backcountry. In *Rock Art Papers*, vol. 7, edited by Ken Hedges, pp. 53-68. San Diego Museum Papers No. 26. San Diego.

Jenkins, Richard
1989 "CARP" in West Fresno County. *TULARG Report* 2(9):1,3.

Johnson, Bill
1994 Louis Deford: A Personal Appreciation. *TULARG Report* 7(5):2.

Wallace, William J.
1994 A Notched Steatite Object From Tulare Lake. *TULARG Report* 7(5):3-4.

1998 Tulare Lake Chipped Stone Materials. *TULARG Report* 11(3):3-4.

SITE INVENTORY

One of the principal objectives of the current volume was to attempt to reconstruct a complete inventory of all sites investigated or recorded by COALARG. In the following inventory these sites are listed by their COALARG number, followed by the official State of California trinomial designation, if one has been assigned, and the informal site name if one has been given. These designators are followed by a site description, artifact descriptions, a list of collected artifacts, a description of the recording status, and a listing of any references to these sites that appear in the research papers included in this volume. Much of the information in this inventory was originally compiled by COALARG member Louis Deford. The site locations were plotted and numbered on a set of USGS 7.5′ Quadrangle maps and brief site descriptions were developed from his observations and collections at these sites over the years. These maps were used to create the Site Location Forms that are included in this volume as Appendix 3. A variety of COALARG investigations provided the remaining site information. Since Mr. Deford was the official record-keeper for COALARG, not all of the files on these sites were in the possession of CDF at the time of his death. Some of these materials have been lost, resulting in gaps and omissions in the current inventory.

1. **CA-FRE-2244, Birdwell Rock:** A prehistoric site containing a large elaborately decorated rock art boulder, four cupule boulders, and seven bedrock mortar features, is situated in a group of sandstone boulders on a flat bench adjacent to a small grove of scrub oaks. A seasonal drainage borders the site on the west. Three unshaped cobble pestles were found in the mortar holes on one of the mortar features. One mano and two quartzite flakes were also observed. This site was recorded by COALARG members on April 6, 1988, and is described and illustrated in detail by Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:57, 63-65, Figures 1-3, Table 1). This site is also mentioned in Foster and Betts (1994:37-38).

2. **CA-FRE-2245, Black Mountain Petroglyph:** An unusual petroglyph site is situated near the crest of a hill on the southern flank of Black Mountain. The rock art consists of several elements scratched into the vertical face of a heavily patinated sandstone boulder. No other cultural materials have been observed here. This site was recorded by COALARG members on August 19, 1988, and is described and illustrated in Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:59, 64-65, Figures 1, 7-9, Table 1). This site is also mentioned in Foster and Betts (1994:38).

3. **CA-FRE-2246, Birdwell Ranch Cupule Rock:** In Los Gatos Creek Canyon is a sandstone boulder containing approximately 50 cupule petroglyphs. This site was recorded by COALARG members on August 17, 1988, and is described and illustrated in Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:61, 63, Figures 1, 15, Table 1). A midden deposit has

been reported in the vicinity of this boulder but was not confirmed during COALARG investigations.

4. **CA-FRE-2261, Buckwheat:** A large, complex, prehistoric occupation site is situated on a series of benches adjacent to a permanent spring. This site contains a scatter of chipped and ground stone artifacts, ten bedrock milling features, five cupule boulders, a petroglyph panel, and three distinct midden deposits. The petroglyph panel consists of an arrangement of grooves and punctations on the darkly patinated vertical surface of a large sandstone boulder. Artifacts found at this site include two sandstone bowl mortar fragments, one sandstone pestle fragment, one cobble mano, one slate metate fragment, one chert knife base, an obsidian drill or narrow biface fragment, and a Desert Side-notched projectile point. Fragments of burned mammal bone, various marine and fossil shell fragments, and charcoal have also been noted. A collection of eleven artifacts from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This collection includes one sandstone bowl mortar rim fragment, one bone phalanx, one biface midsection, two biface base fragments, one serrated Cottonwood triangular point base, one obsidian point tip, two flake scrapers, and two flakes. This site was recorded by COALARG members on February 2, 1989, and is described and illustrated in Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:57-59, 63-65, Figures 1, 4-6, Table 1).

5. **CA-FRE-2262, Mule Ranch:** A prehistoric occupation site consisting of a scatter of chipped and ground stone artifacts, two bedrock mortar features, six cupule boulders, and a midden deposit is situated on a stream terrace along a seasonal drainage adjacent to a reliable spring. Artifacts found at this site include one chert contracting stem projectile point, one chert biface midsection, Franciscan and Monterey chert flakes and flake tools, one metamorphic hammerstone, one probable sandstone pestle, two sandstone bowl mortars, and additional bowl mortar fragments. Small calcined bone fragments and one abalone shell fragment were also noted. A collection of six artifacts from this site including one large sandstone bowl mortar, two small sandstone mortars, one abalone shell fragment, one stemmed projectile point, and one chert biface base has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site was recorded by COALARG members on February 2, 1989, and is described and illustrated in Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:62-63, 65, Figures 1, 16-17, Table 1).

6. **Well Site 1897 (Oil Canyon Bowl):** A sandstone bowl mortar was found inverted on a stream terrace at the confluence of Oil Canyon Creek and a tributary stream that flows from the northeast by COALARG member Bill Johnson. This isolated artifact has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. An Isolate Record was prepared for this artifact by B.J. Ciccio and Richard Jenkins on April 12, 1989.

7. **CA-FRE-2524/H, Larrys' Place:** A prehistoric occupation site and historic homestead are situated at a large grassy flat along the west bank of White Creek. The prehistoric component contains a lithic scatter, a midden deposit, and a petroglyph rock with five cupules. Prehistoric artifacts include Franciscan chert flakes, flake tools, one obsidian flake, one chert projectile point fragment, and a sandstone slab used as a metate or anvil. The historic component consists of a mounded dirt area with numerous large rocks that represents a structure foundation and a scatter of historic artifacts including glass and metal fragments. Burned bone and fossilized marine shell were also noted. This site was recorded by COALARG members on April 12, 1989.

8. **Nunez Springs (Indian Springs):** A large prehistoric occupation site containing midden and a bedrock mortar with 32 holes is located adjacent to a large permanent spring and several other recorded archaeological sites. This location is labeled "Indian Springs" on the USGS Alcalde Hills Quadrangle map, but has been given the name "Nunez Springs" because of its location at the mouth of Nunez Canyon and to avoid confusion with COALARG No. 18, which is also labeled "Indian Springs" on the USGS Priest Valley Quadrangle map. A tapered stem projectile point collected from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form and is mentioned by Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:60, Figure 1).

9. **CA-FRE-1345, Joaquin Mill:** An extensive and complex prehistoric site located along White Creek contains a lithic scatter, bedrock mortars, a midden deposit, a house pit depression, a rockshelter, and a cave that contains a small panel of white pictographs. This cave also contains 11 bedrock mortars and 14 cupule petroglyphs. A rockshelter downstream from the cave contains bedrock mortars and a group of eight cupules. Artifacts observed at this site include many chert and silicate flakes, fire-fractured rock, fossil shells, bone fragments, one hammerstone, four projectile points, and a large sandstone portable mortar. One sandstone ball with possible grooves was collected and has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site was recorded by Jim Woodward and Don Manual on May 22 and June 4, 1980, and is described and illustrated in Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:59-60, 64-65, Figures 1, 10, 11, Table 1).

10. **CA-FRE-2525, Los Gatos Creek County Park:** A prehistoric occupation site is situated along a perennial stream in Los Gatos Creek Canyon. This site contains several flake scatters and midden areas, a bedrock mortar feature, and a sandstone boulder with three mortar holes and approximately 45 cupule petroglyphs. Artifacts observed at this site include numerous chert flakes, flake tools, and projectile point fragments. This site was recorded by COALARG members on July 24, 1989, and is briefly described by Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:66).

11. CA-FRE-2522/H, Confluence: A multicomponent site consisting of historic homestead remains overlying a prehistoric occupation site is situated on a flat bench at the foot of a hill above the confluence of Los Gatos Creek and Bear Canyon Creek. The prehistoric component consists of a midden deposit and a lithic scatter of basalt and Franciscan chert flakes. Historic remains include concrete building foundations, a concrete water tank, and a broad assortment of artifacts including corrugated metal, bricks, clay pipe, wire nails, barbed wire, chicken wire, purple, green, and clear bottle glass fragments, stoneware fragments, and a variety of metal objects. This site was recorded by COALARG members Richard Jenkins and Bill Johnson on July 26, 1989, as part of the Bear Canyon Vegetation Management Project.

12. Pine Canyon Road Cave: A small occupation cave contains bedrock mortars. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

13. Dogwood Canyon: An incipient portable mortar bowl has been collected from this site. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

14. Lion Canyon A: A very large site is located at the confluence of two good water courses. This area may have been cultivated many years ago and was not recently investigated by COALARG. One chert projectile point midsection collected from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

15. Lion Canyon B: A small lithic scatter is adjacent to Lion Canyon Creek. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

16. S.P. Railroad Mine: This site is described as being the largest known site on the Birdwell Ranch as of August 26, 1989, and containing a Type B midden. An expanding stem projectile point collected from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

17. Buzzard Canyon: This site is situated on a brush-covered knoll. The ranch owner, John Palmer, has pointed out the old coastal Indian trail which is adjacent to the site. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

18. Indian Springs: This site is the location of an early homestead with several mortar bowls reported. The location is documented on the attached Site Location Form, but the site had not been investigated by COALARG as of August 27, 1989. This site should not be confused with COALARG No. 8, which has also been referred to as "Indian Springs".

19. Palmer Ranch Headquarters: This site is presumed to be adjacent to the old Indian coastal trail which is evident in the northern part of this property. It consists of a large occupation site with a good flake scatter. Several pieces of worked chert of a light purple material have been observed here. A historic component is suggested by the 1885 date for this ranch. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

20. Mulch Canyon: A small site located at the Johnston homestead is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

21. Tom Pennington Cabin: Several points, most consisting of Monterey chert, were collected years ago from this site which is adjacent to a small lake. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

22. White Creek Entrance: A large occupation site is reported at this location which is documented on the attached Site Location Form, but had not been investigated by COALARG as of August 27, 1989.

23. Gordon Cain: Formerly called Little Donut Rock, this site appears to have been severely damaged by the July 1983 Nunez Earthquake. The site contains a small arch, bedrock mortars, and a Type B midden. The site is named for P. Gordon Cain, an early Coalinga area archaeologist. The approximate location of this site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

24. Squires Jasper: This site is 3½ miles from Los Gatos Road, adjacent to an old bootlegger's cabin and spring. Lithic material consists of a very spectacular red jasper in a clear agate matrix that is very well appreciated by rock hounds. This site could also be called the Condon Peak site. The approximate location is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

25. Long Hollow: The approximate location of this site is documented on the attached Site Location Form but no further information is available.

26. CA-FRE-2549/H, Deford Site: A very large multicomponent site is situated on a barren stream terrace adjacent to the south bank of Jacalitos Creek. The historic component consists of a small concentration of historic artifacts that suggests a structure may have been present here at one time. The prehistoric component can be classified as an occupation site, lithic workshop and quarry area consisting of an enormous, rich lithic scatter that includes thousands of chert, jasper, chalcedony, and agate flakes, cores, and angular chunks, dozens of projectile points, hundreds of broken bifaces and preforms. These materials reach a density of 50 flakes per square meter in some areas. A supply of naturally occurring chert of various colors is available in the creek. Two portable mortar bowls have been reported. A collection of 49 artifacts from

this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This collection includes sixteen projectile points, one complete biface, eight biface bases, five biface midsections, five biface tips, three chert flakes, one obsidian flake, one large core tool, one large flake tool, one core, one flake scraper, one small chert core, one chert drill tip, one flake tool, one asphaltum-covered pebble, one perforated disc, and one abraded disc. This site was recorded by COALARG members on February 3, 1989 and August 3, 1991.

27. Claassen Cabin: This site is located adjacent to Jasper Creek at the start of the Parkfield topography. A tar seep is located 200 yards north of the site and a dog house is built into the hillside nearby. Artifacts are large and roughly finished and consist of chert in pastel colors. A large biface "humpy" collected from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

28. Buckeye Spring: This site was reported by Jack James, a local rancher and COALARG member, but was not investigated further. The approximate location is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

29. CA-FRE-2107: A light lithic scatter is situated on a knoll overlooking a creek and many cottonwoods on a broad flood plain. A projectile point collected from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site was recorded by D. Wren, C. Mader, and J. Brady on July 8, 1986.

30. Kreyenhagen Ranch Headquarters: A flake scatter is reported at this site which is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

31. Zapato Chino: This site was originally designated as the "Corral Site" by Louis Deford, but to avoid confusion with COALARG No. 65 (CA-FRE-1346) Corral Site, an alternative name has been applied. This large site contains bedrock mortars and a flake scatter. Portable mortars are also reported suggesting an emphasis on food processing. Caves on the eastern portion of the site have not been investigated. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

32. Fig Tree: A flake scatter and ground stone fragments are reported at this site which is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

33. Sidehill Spring: A flake scatter, Type C midden, and steatite fragments are reported at this site which is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

34. Dripping Spring: This small site contains a good flake

scatter but is at least three miles from the nearest accessible road. The adjacent spring has high quality water. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

35. Arroyo Pinosa A: This site contains bedrock mortars as well as historic ceramics, glass, and metal fragments. A portable mortar bowl coated with asphalt has been collected. The local name for Arroyo Pinosa Canyon is Bunn Moore Canyon. A homesteader named Bunn Moore built a cabin in this canyon that is still standing. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

36. Arroyo Pinosa B: This small site is located at a reliable spring and contains a flake scatter that suggests a hunting camp. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

37. Reese Canyon: A small site containing a flake scatter is located at the entrance to Reese Canyon, adjacent to Reef Ridge. A small spring is close to the site which is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

38. Oak Flat: This very small site has produced a collection of tiny beads and very small "bird points". This is the only known site in the area to contain only these types of artifacts. A large oil seep is located 200 yards to the northeast. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

39. Kings Mine: This site is very close to a small spring and adjacent to a very old historic site. A tapered stem point has been collected here. The approximate location of this site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

40. Camino Ranch A: A flake scatter guarded by rattlesnakes is reported at this site which is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

41. CA-FRE-2104, Camino Ranch B: A large chert flake scatter is situated on a terrace above Jacalitos Creek. One possible hammerstone, two retouched flake scrapers, and one historic iron piece were collected from this site and curated at Fresno City College Museum of Anthropology. A large flake tool collected from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site was recorded by D. Wren and D. Belt on July 2, 1986.

42. Canoas Ranch A: A large site containing mostly food processing artifacts is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

43. Canoas Ranch B: A large portable mortar bowl has been collected from this large site which is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

44. Tar Canyon: Bedrock mortars are reported at this site which is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

45. Sagaser Ranch Windmill: A flake scatter is reported at this site and a discoidal fragment has been collected here. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

46. May Estate: Two portable mortar bowls were collected from this small site as well as a teardrop perforated steatite ornament that was collected from the creek bank. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

47. Avenal Ranch Headquarters: This very large site contains bedrock mortars and a considerable flake scatter. Discoidal artifacts have been reported in the vicinity. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

48. Indian Flat: One bead and a stone needle had been previously collected from this small site. In November 1989, a steatite arrow straightener, point fragments, and a shark tooth were collected. Three artifacts collected from this site including a soapstone shaft straightener fragment, a Monterey chert biface midsection, and a diagnostic bone fragment have been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. The approximate location of this site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

49. The approximate location of this site is documented on the attached Site Location Form but no further information is available.

50. Poverty Gulch: This site is located near early oil wells and has been destroyed by fire-fighting equipment. An opal point and an oval portable mortar bowl have been collected here. Two projectile points collected from this site have been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

51. Old Polvadero Gap: This site contains a good flake scatter. A metate fragment has been collected here. The site is located almost one mile southeast of the present creek course and is now under cultivation. The approximate location of this site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

52. Three Creeks: A rich occupation site is situated on a stream terrace at the upstream margin of the confluence of Jacalitos Creek, Salt Creek, and an unnamed drainage that flows from the northwest. Artifacts observed at this site include hundreds of chert and jasper flakes and flake tools, one Franciscan chert biface fragment, one ovate biface fragment, and one possible graver of brown jasper. This site was investigated by COALARG on February 3, 1989, and is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

53. CA-FRE-2098, Lone Cottonwood: This large prehistoric site contains a chert lithic scatter, a bedrock mortar with six small mortar holes, one house pit, an additional possible house pit, and an extensive midden deposit. Artifacts observed at this site included a chert projectile point, three chert bifaces, one chert graver, one obsidian flake, one mano, two pestles, and one possible pestle. Six of these artifacts were collected and are curated at Fresno City College Museum of Anthropology. A second collection of six artifacts including one sandstone bowl mortar, four large biface fragments, and one large complete biface has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site was recorded by D. Wren, C. Mader, and E. Johnston on July 1, 1986.

54. CA-FRE-2100, Salt Creek: A large chert lithic scatter is situated on a terrace near the confluence of Salt Creek and Jacalitos Creek. One chert biface fragment, one chert scraper, and two retouched chert flakes were collected from this site and are curated at the Fresno City College Museum of Anthropology. A collection of eight artifacts including four complete bifaces, two biface midsections, one retouched flake, and one small obsidian flake has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site was recorded by D. Wren, D. Belt, and J. Brady on July 1, 1986.

55. Jacalitos Juniper Flat: This site consists of a flake scatter located to the north of several other sites along Jacalitos Creek, placing it farther away from an available water source. This site had not been thoroughly investigated by COALARG as of January 31, 1990, but the location is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

56. CA-FRE-2519, Kinkaid: A low density lithic scatter is situated on an elevated bench at the confluence of Little Bear Creek and an unnamed seasonal tributary entering from the north. The 1920s-era Kinkaid homestead is located across the creek to the south from the site area. Two projectile points and a large chert scraper plane collected from this site have been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. Other artifacts observed at the site include a chert biface midsection and six chert flakes. This site was recorded by COALARG member Richard C. Jenkins on July 25, 1989, as part of the Roach Vegetation Management Project.

57. CA-FRE-2520, Los Gatos Creek Ranch Headquarters: A prehistoric occupation site is situated on a streamside flat at a prominent bend in Los Gatos Creek. The site contains a chipped and ground stone artifact scatter and a midden deposit. A large stemmed chert projectile point and a pestle of indurated sandstone collected from this site have been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. Other artifacts observed at the site include a sandstone milling stone fragment, Franciscan chert flakes, and flake tools. This site was recorded by COALARG member Richard C. Jenkins on July 26, 1989, as part of the Roach Vegetation Management Project.

58. CA-FRE-2521/H, Apple Tree: This multicomponent site is situated on a small rise in an open grassy meadow along the south bank of Bear Canyon Creek and contains a prehistoric occupation area and the remains of a historic homestead. The prehistoric site consists of a lithic scatter and midden deposit. The historic remains consist of a privy pit feature, a can dump, and an apple tree. Two diagnostic projectile point fragments collected from this site have been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. A basalt ground stone fragment, approximately 100 Franciscan chert flakes, and miscellaneous historic debris were also observed here. This site was recorded by COALARG member Richard C. Jenkins on February 1, 1989, as part of the Bear Canyon Vegetation Management Project.

59. CA-MNT-1471, Mitchell Spring: A large prehistoric occupation site consisting of a dense chipped and ground stone artifact scatter and midden deposit is situated on several benches north of Mitchell Spring and a large cultivated field to the south. The grave of Albert Mitchell is located within the site area which provides evidence of the historic homestead at this location. Lithic materials observed at this site include Monterey chert, Franciscan chert, jasper, chalcedony, and obsidian. Artifact types include projectile points, scrapers, cores tools, flake tools, bifaces, hammerstones, manos, and a possible pestle. A collection of 67 artifacts from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This collection includes five complete projectile points, twenty-five projectile point fragments, eleven chert flakes, five chert biface fragments, three cores, two scrapers, one chopper, one obsidian flake, five manos, one possible pestle, one sandstone pry tool, one large chunk of red ocher, one bone fragment, and five historic ceramic fragments. This site was recorded by COALARG members on April 6, 1988, and is mentioned by Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:65).

60. CA-FRE-2111: A chert lithic scatter is situated on a rise south of Jacalitos Creek. Ground stone fragments have also been reported. One retouched flake was collected from this site and curated at the Fresno City College Museum of Anthropology. A spent core was also observed when this site was recorded by D. Wren, A. Beck, and L. Planas on July 3, 1986.

61. CA-FRE-83: A site record by F.F. Latta dated June 1950 documents an occupation site at a spring with painted petroglyphs in the adjacent Joaquin Rocks. A survey of the area by COALARG members in January 1988 failed to relocate this site.

62. CA-FRE-1344, Dooley's Place: A prehistoric occupation site containing a lithic scatter, midden, and human burials is located at the historic Lottie Akers homestead. Projectile points, steatite beads, bowl mortars, and fossil shells have been reported at this site which was recorded by Jim Woodward on August 6, 1980.

63. Chokecherry BRM: A single bedrock mortar is located across an oil well road from a chokecherry thicket, which may be an indication of its use. As many as twenty magpies have been observed in this thicket. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

64. Walts Camp: Bedrock mortars are reported as the only feature at this isolated location which is described as very comfortable in the summertime due to an almost constant breeze. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

65. CA-FRE-1346, Corral Site: A prehistoric village site situated along the north bank of Los Gatos Creek contains a lithic scatter, midden deposit, burials, and a possible ceremonial house pit. The site derives its name from the historic circular corral constructed from juniper posts around 1890. Artifacts observed at this site include projectile points, shell beads, and fire-fractured rock. This site was first recorded by Jim Woodward and Don Manuel on August 6, 1980. A test excavation of the Corral Site was carried out in May 1988 and is reported by Jenkins (1992). This CDF-sponsored project was instrumental in the formation of COALARG. This site is also mentioned in Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:53, Figure 1).

66. CA-FRE-1347, (BLM #414): A prehistoric site containing a lithic scatter and single bedrock mortar is situated on a knoll west of an ephemeral drainage in Duckworth Canyon. Red, brown, white, and blue-green chert flakes, fractured stream cobbles, and fossil shells were observed here. This site was recorded by Jim Woodward and Don Manuel on June 18, 1980.

67. CA-FRE-1331, (BLM #401): A large prehistoric occupation site containing an extensive midden deposit and lithic scatter is situated on a brush-covered knoll. A single bedrock mortar is located along White Creek. Artifacts observed at this site included one steatite disc bead, one brown chert projectile point tip, chert, jasper, and quartzite flakes, chert, jasper and agate cores, fire-fractured rock, and fossil shells. This site was recorded by Jim Woodward on May 22, 1980.

68. (BLM F.S. 109): This extensive occupation site contains a good flake scatter, midden deposit, two portable mortars, and steatite vessel fragments. The surface artifacts indicate a late occupation while the midden deposit suggests that earlier cultures may have also been present. This site has been recorded by the BLM.

69. (BLM F.S. 1386): A large open campsite with a probable midden deposit and a moderate lithic scatter of chert and obsidian material on the surface has been recorded by the BLM.

70. (BLM F.S. 110): Several bifaces have been recovered from a very dense lithic scatter that has been recorded by the BLM.

71. (BLM F.S. 112): This dispersed milling station contains 18 bedrock mortars distributed over a large area. This site has been recorded by the BLM.

72. (BLM F.S. 113): A site with midden and 13 bedrock mortars on a large boulder has been recorded by the BLM, but no artifacts were observed.

73. (BLM F.S. 114): A large occupation site containing midden and 11 bedrock mortars has been recorded by the BLM.

74. CA-FRE-2109, Cupule Point: A large, complex prehistoric site is situated on a point of land that projects into a sweeping bend in Los Gatos Creek. A cluster of sandstone boulders has been decorated with a profusion of cupule petroglyphs. Some of these boulders also contain bedrock mortars. A lithic scatter, a mano, and four cobble tools that may have been used to manufacture the cupules were observed here. This site was originally recorded by D. Wren, E. Johnson, and D. Belt on July 11, 1986. Supplemental site record information was provided by COALARG members Dan Foster, John Betts, and Rich Jenkins in 1989. The site is also described and illustrated in Foster, Jenkins, and Betts (1990:60-61, 63, 66-67, Figures 1, 12-14, Table 1). The extremely unfortunate destruction of this site is documented by Foster (1990).

75. CA-FRE-2110: A prehistoric site containing three bedrock mortars is situated on a gradually sloping hillside in Los Gatos Creek Canyon. One chert flake was observed when this site was recorded by D. Wren, J. Brady, and L. Planas on July 11, 1986.

76. CA-FRE-50, Indian Springs Extension: An extensive prehistoric campsite is located in Los Gatos Creek Canyon at the mouth of Nunez Canyon. Numerous bedrock mortars, a dark midden deposit, a lithic scatter of chert flakes, projectile point fragments, an obsidian flake, beads, fire-cracked rock, a pestle, three granite manos, and several additional pieces of possible ground stone have all been observed here. A complete chert biface "humpy", broken in two pieces, was collected from this site and has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site was originally recorded by W.C. Massey and G.W. Hewes on June 23, 1939, as part of an archaeological reconnaissance of the central San Joaquin Valley region. A burial was reported to these recorders by Gordon Cain. An updated record was prepared by D. Wren, A. Beck, and J. Carter on July 11, 1986.

77. CA-FRE-2108H: On a terrace northeast of Los Gatos Creek is a historic site containing a possible structure foundation constructed from slate, red clay brick, and mortar. A possible fireplace with charcoal, a round cut post, round nails, and clear

glass sherds were also noted. This site was recorded by D. Wren, J. Brady, and L. Planas on July 11, 1986.

78. CA-FRE-2485, Swallow Rock: A prominent rock formation situated on a bench just below the crest of the Coast Range, near the headwaters of Jacalitos Creek, supports a complex and elaborate prehistoric rock art site. The horizontal upper surfaces and the sloping western surfaces of this rock outcrop contain several petroglyph panels. These panels contain several different types or "styles" of rock art, some of which are superimposed on one another providing possible evidence for relative dating. Elements include pecked abstract curvilinear figures, grooved ovals or "PCNs", cup-and-ring motifs, deeply incised lines, scratched lines, areas of random peck marks, and cupules. No artifacts were observed in direct association with these petroglyphs. This site appears to have been originally recorded by G.W. Hewes and W.C. Massey on June 25, 1939, as part of an archaeological reconnaissance of the central San Joaquin Valley region. The site was, however, mistakenly plotted in Monterey County and given the designation MNT-239. An updated site record was prepared by COALARG members Dan Foster, John Betts, Bill Johnson, and Lou Deford on June 13, 1990. The site is also illustrated and described at length by Foster and Betts (1994:27-40).

79. CA-FRE-2094: A prehistoric site containing three sandstone outcrops with a total of six bedrock mortar cups and a light lithic scatter and midden deposit is situated on an alluvial bench south of Warthan Creek. This site was recorded by D. Wren, C. Mader, J. Brady, and D. Belt on June 25, 1986.

80. Section 32-A BRM: A large brown rock with a single mortar hole is located approximately two miles south of the Mule Ranch site (COALARG No. 5) along the same drainage. No flake scatter or related artifacts have been observed. This isolated location within the oil fields is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

81. CA-FRE-2523, Dry Bog Overlook: A temporary campsite situated at a prominent overlook consists of two shallow bedrock mortars, two small adjacent flake scatters, and a large rockshelter that contained bone fragments and a basalt spall suggesting occupation. Artifacts observed at this site include approximately 40 flakes, primarily of Franciscan chert but with a few of basalt, and one chert core. This site was recorded by COALARG members Dan Foster and Richard C. Jenkins on July 25, 1989, as part of the Roach Vegetation Management Project.

82. Pepper Tree: Several scattered bedrock mortars are located along the start of Donut Rock Road adjacent to Los Gatos Road. A pepper tree is located just south of the site. This site had not been investigated by COALARG as of February 1, 1990, but the approximate location is documented on the attached Site Location Form.

89. CA-FRE-2474, Twin Springs: A prehistoric habitation site situated on a south-facing bench between two gulches, and adjacent to two springs, contains five bedrock mortars in an outcrop of serpentine, a midden deposit, and a rich lithic scatter. Artifacts observed include one sandstone bowl mortar fragment, one chert projectile point, two chert biface midsections, and thousands of Franciscan chert waste flakes. A complete projectile point collected from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site was recorded by COALARG members Dan Foster and Bill Johnson on June 13, 1990, and is discussed in Foster and Betts (1994:29-30, 39).

90. CA-KIN-55, Corollo Ranch: An extensive prehistoric habitation site situated along a sandstone ridge and adjacent sandy flats contains three caves, a dense lithic scatter, midden, bedrock mortars, pictographs, and cupule petroglyphs. Artifacts observed include two stemmed projectile points, numerous biface fragments, scrapers, core tools, and thousands of flakes of Franciscan chert, Monterey chert, jasper, chalcedony, and obsidian. This site was investigated and recorded by COALARG members on June 14, 1990.

91. CA-KER-257, Indian Rocks: A large prehistoric habitation site situated in a saddle between two rock formations contains a lithic scatter, midden, bedrock mortars, and two small caves or rockshelters with pictographs. The rich lithic scatter consists of interior waste flakes, chunks, and cores of Franciscan chert. This site was originally recorded by H.L. Wadhams and L.D. Wadhams on September 4, 1962. The site was investigated and recorded by COALARG members on June 14, 1990.

93. Joaquin Ridge, Diaz Canyon: A projectile point midsection collected from this site has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California.

95. Dick Wright's Spring: One complete pestle and one large chert core collected from this site have been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California.

97. Dillon Site: This site is located on a stream terrace along the north bank of Jacalitos Creek. During the course of investigations at the Deford Site (CA-FRE-2549/H, COALARG No. 26) another large, rich site was discovered to the west. Similar to the Deford Site, although not quite as dense with surface artifacts, the Dillon Site produced a number of elongated blade-flakes which were thought to possibly be fluting flakes from Clovis points. A collection of artifacts from this site including four utilized flakes, three possible fluting flakes, and three large biface fragments has been curated at the Baker Museum in Coalinga, California. This site is documented on the attached Site Location Form.